The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,223.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Colombo	18
„ Rutnagherry	12	„ Galle	19
„ Vingorla	13	„ Nagapatam	21
„ Carwar	13	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	26
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	29
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

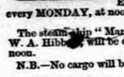
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	22	„ Bushire	11
„ Muscat	25	„ Lingah	16
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Linga	28	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	31	„ Guadur	19
	June.	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Fao	1	Arrive Bombay	22
Arrive Bussorah	2		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Mazaban," 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 10th May, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 8th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Rangoon," (1, 776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 7th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st May, 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper and late Emigrant ship "Schleswig Bride," to sail about 15th May, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers, and carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "Pembroke Castle," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Star of the South," Smith, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents for the ship.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICES.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sold Agents

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.

Sold in bottles at	
Cash. Rs. 3-8	Credit. Rs. 4-0

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietors takes this opportunity to thank their numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends their Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes drive of both Railway Stations, and also within a short distance of the landing-places.

Jewanjee & Co., would also direct attention to the CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran, acknowledged to be the Best Hotel on the Hill, which is also conducted by them.

Byculla Hotel, 16th April 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive Sealed Tenders, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 8th instant, for the supply of Porter in wood, in any quantity that may be available.

E. S. WALCOTT, Lieut., for Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 6th May, 1869.

MALLIGAUM.—For Sale, the House and Ground belonging to the Estate of the late John Smith Wells, of Bombay, Civil Engineer and Contractor. For particulars apply to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, Bombay.

By order of the Trustees.

WITH reference to Messrs. Roghe & Co.'s advertisement of 5th instant, I beg to announce that I have taken over their business at Akote and Sholapore, which I shall carry on under my own name.

C. FLEMING.

Sholapore, 6th May, 1869.

GYMKHANA KIT.

FOILS.

			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Good Solingen Foils	.. ..	...per pair	9 0	10 0
Do.	do. brass mounted	.. „	10 8	12 0

MASKS.

Best Town Drawn Wire Fencing Masks		...per pair	9 0	10 0
Do.	do. do.	with cans... „	9 8	10 8
Helmets for Stick or Sword..		.. ...each	15 8	18 0

FENCING JACKETS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, LUNGING PADS.

Good Fencing Gloves	...each right hand glove	4 8	5 0
Fencing Gauntlets ..	... ...	...each	5 4	6 0
Do. Jackets	... ...	... „	14 8	16 0
Lunging Pads	.. ...	... „	10 0	11 0

SINGLE STICKS.

Clean and well-finished Sticks		...	per pair	0 14	1 0
Do.	do.	do.	...	per doz.	4 0	4 8
Basket hand-guards for Sticks			...	per pair	1 2	1 0
Do.	do.	do.	...	per doz.	6 0	7 8
Buffalo Hide Hilts ..		..	... „		5 8	6 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls.

Covered with best Leather, size No. 4	...each	8 0	9 0
Do. do. do.	„ 5	... „	9 0	10 0
Do. do. do.	„ 6	... „	10 0	11 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins	...at per lb.	0 14	1 0
Do. do. Brass do.	... „	1 8	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do.	... „	1 0	1 2

(Weights lbs. 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair)

(The Galvanized iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which :—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other charges), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

SOUPS.

Received by Overland Steamer.

TABLE SOUPS.

Dilution with half, or an equivalent to, their bulk or water, reduces the Soups to the usual strength,—

Bouilli	Soup.	Ox Cheek	Soup.
Cressi	„	Vegetable	„
Hare	„	Chicken	„
Kidney	„	Green Pea	„
Mutton Broth.		Jullienne	„
Oyster	„	Mulligatawny	„
Cabin	„	Ox Tail	„
Giblet	„	Venison	„
Hotch Potch	„	Vermicelli	„
Mock Turtle	„		

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In tins of 1 lb.	...each.	0 14	1 0
Do. do.	assorted... per dozen.	10 0	11 0
Grouse and Partridge Soups	...each.	1 4	1 8

INVALIDS' SOUPS.

The Company are sole Agents in this Presidency for

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Manufactured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The only preparation authorised to be called by the above name by the Inventor, Baron Liebig, whose certificate is on every bottle.

BARON LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

"Extractum carnis,"

Contains thirty-two times its weight of the soluble constituents of Meat, free from Fat, Bone, or Tendon.

		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
In Bottles of 1 and 2 ounces each	...per oz.	1 2	1 4
In Jars of ½, and ½ lb. each	...per lb.	16 0	17 8
Do 1 lb.	... „	15 0	16 8

MEAT ESSENCES.

☞ Particular attention is requested to D. Hogarth & Co.'s Celebrated Essences of Beef and Mutton. They contain the concentrated Juice of the finest Meats, and will make from one and a half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.

Essence of Chicken, by Gillon and Co., in

tins of ½ lb.	...each	0 12	0 14
Do. Mutton	„	0 12	0 14
Do. Beef, Hogarth and Co.	„	0 9	0 10
Do. do.	... per doz.	6 4	7 4
Do. do. double strength, i. e.			
for dilution with 6 to 8 parts of water,			
in tins of ½ lb.	...each	0 14	1 0
Do do.	... per doz.	9 0	10 0
Chicken Broth, in tins of ½ lb.	...each	0 14	1 0
Mutton Broth do.	... „	0 14	1 0

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.

A la Mode	in tins of 1 lb. ...each.	0 14	1 0
Boiled,	„ „ ... „	0 14	1 0
Boiled, with Vegetables	„ „ ... „	0 14	1 0
Corned,	„ „ ... „	0 14	1 0
Ox Cheek,	„ „ ... „	0 14	1 0
Ox Cheek and Vegetables	„ „ ... „	0 14	1 0
Roast Beef and	„ „ ... „	0 14	1 0
Assorted	... ...	per doz. 9 8	11 0
Rump Steak	... ...	...each 1 2	1 6

LAMB.

Stewed with Green Peas, in tins of 1 lb.	...each	1 1	1 4

MUTTON.

Boiled,	in tins of 1 lb. ...each	0 14	1 0
„ and Vegetables	„ „ ... „	0 14	1 0
Haricot,	„ „ ... „	1 1	1 4
Irish Stew,	„ „ ... „	1 1	1 4
Roast,	„ „ ... „	1 1	1 4
Assorted,	„ „ ...per doz.	11 0	12 8

VEAL.

Boiled,	in tins of 1 lb. ...each	1 2	1 6
„ and Vegetables	„ „ ... „	1 2	1 6
Calf's Head and Bacon,	„ „ ... „	1 4	1 8
Curried,	„ „ ... „	1 2	1 6
Minced,	„ „ ... „	1 2	1 6
Roast,	„ „ ... „	1 2	1 6
„ and Vegetables	„ „ ... „	1 2	1 6
Stewed	„ „ ... „	1 2	1 6

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

The Company are sole Agents for, and Importers of the true German Asparagus, acknowledged by all to be the finest Vegetable of its kind; and the delicious Preserved Vegetables of Dessard et Cie, viz., Artichoke Bottoms, whole and in quarters; Cardons; Carrotts in Butter; Lille Mushrooms; Petits Pois; Truffles, &c., &c., each of its kind far superior to English Preserves.

Artichoke Bottoms	in tins of 1 lb. ...each.	1 8	1 14
Do. do.	in quarters „ „ ... „	1 8	1 14
Asparagus, finest German	„ „ ... „	3 0	3 8
Beans, French,	„ „ ... „	1 4	1 8
Beans, Haricot,	„ „ ... „	1 4	1 8
Cardons, Finest,	„ „ ... „	1 8	1 12
Celery, fine Crystal,	„ „ ... „	1 1	1 4
Carrots, plain, English,	„ „ ... „	0 10	0 12
Carrots, small, in Butter,	„ „ ... „	1 1	1 4
Mixed Vegetables (Macedoines), in tins of 1 lb.	„ „	1 1	1 4
Mushrooms, Real Lille, in tins of ½ lb	... „	0 14	1 0
Mushrooms, in Butter,	„ „	1 1	1 4
Do. in bottles, large	„ „	1 12	2 0
Mushrooms, Stewed,	„ „	1 1	1 4
Onions, Burnt,	„ „ ... „	1 1	1 4
Peas, plain, English,	„ „ ... „	0 12	0 14
Peas, plain, French (Petits Pois au Naturel)	„ „ ... „	1 2	1 4
Peas, in Butter (Petits Pois au Beurre)	... „	1 4	1 8
Parsnips, plain, English	„ „ ... „	0 10	0 12
Sage and Onions, in gravy, for seasoning		0 10	0 12
Ducks, Pork, &c., in tins of ½ lb.	„ „	0 14	1 0
Tomata Paste, ½ pint	„ „	0 10	0 12
Turnips, plain, English, in tins of 1 lb.	„ „		
Vegetables, mixed, cut, for Jullienne Soup, in tins of 1 lb.	„ „ ... „	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

With Prompt Despatch.

THE fine A. 1 ship "Foam," Captain Nankivell, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Dublin," from Glasgow, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Waugh will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents for Owners and Captain Waugh.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

TRIESTE FLOUR.—100 barrels new Flour just received Overland from Trieste, and for sale by

Bombay, 6th May, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS,

Of the finest quality, in fine condition.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Boxes containing 250 ... ...each	6 0	7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

(IMPORTED DIRECT,)

Of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1, per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2, ...	14 0	16 0
No. 3, ...	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held yesterday at 3 P.M., at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., in the chair, the following Resolutions have been duly passed :—

1. That the Directors' Report just read, with the Accounts made up to the 31st December 1868, be adopted.
2. That Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director of this Company.
3. That Sadanund Balcrustna, Esq., be elected Auditor for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED, Fresh Stock of the following :—

At a Reduced Price.

Saunders' Best Foolscap.
Do. Lumsden's do.
Blotting Paper—Double Thick—all Colours.
Writing and Copying Ink, by Arnould and Stephens.
Account Books—of all sizes.
De La Rue's Playing Cards.
Watmon's Drawing Paper—of all sizes.
Copying Paper—Foolscap and Letter size.
Lithographic Transfer Paper.
Do. Ink.
Do. Printing Ink.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Upon reading the affidavit of Lallbhoy Vullubbhoy, one of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, solemnly affirmed the 13th day of April, instant, and on hearing Mr. Russell, of the firm of Messieurs Manisty and Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all creditors of and claimants against the abovenamed Company, do on or before Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at the office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they may be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company; and I do further direct that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jame Jamshed" and "Bombay Summachar" respectively.—Dated this 15th day of April 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the Victoria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SELLING OFF.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

Being desirous of winding up his present Retail Business, offers the undermentioned Goods at a discount of from 15 to 30 per cent., for Cash only.

Cigars, Havanna.
Cigarettes.
Do. Papers.
Cornflour, Oswego.
Cooking Stoves.
Counterpanes.
Cognac Vieux, first quality.
Do., second do.
Cushions, half finished.
Embossing Presses, large and small.
Enamelled Ware.
Envelopes.
Fancy Goods.
Glass Ware (Bohemian).
Gold Beading.
Goglets.
Guard Books.
Hand Mirrors.
Ice Boxes.
Jewellery, Imitation.
Jet Ornaments.
Knife Cleaning Machine.
Lamps, Reading.
Do. Portable.
Lanterns, Stirrup.
Leather Cloth.
Liebeg's Extract of Meat.
Do. Food for Infants.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Meerschaum Cigar-holders.
Music.
Musical Boxes.
Do. Birds.
Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver.
Perfumery.
Picture. in frames.
Do. without.
Porcelain Ware.
Pipes, Briar Wood.
Quinine, in ½ and 1 oz. bottles.
Sealing Wax.
Sewing Machines.
Do. do. appurtenances.
Soap.
Stencil Plates.
Table Linen, English.
Do. Country.
Table Covers.
Towels.
Tobacco.
Toys.
Travelling Bags.
Tracing Linen.
Wall Paper.
Wines, Claret.
Do. Port.
Do. Sherry.
Wire Gauze.
Watchmakers' Requisites.

Mr. NEUBERG purposes to continue his business as General Merchant and Commission Agent, and is prepared to receive orders for Goods from England, France, or Germany, an opportunity of which he trusts not only dealers but large establishments, Regimental Messes, and private persons, may take advantage; especially as the present easy communication with Europe secures their obtaining Goods at nearly English rates.

6 Hummum Street, Fort.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

CURRENCY and INDIAN COINAGE; by Rowland Hamilton.

At Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. ¾ post free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PLAYING CARDS, by DE LA RUE and COMPANY.—Newest patterns lately received.

Best Mogul's	...per pack Rs.	1 12
Palace Highlander's	... ... „	1 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOOD STATIONARY.—To insure this the undersigned receive small and regular consignments by the weekly Mail Steamers, and the above desideratum is always available. Just unpacked, Superfine Cream Laid and Foreign Note Papers.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GLAZIER'S DIAMONDS, really excellent quality. Each Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Attention is invited to a number of excellent instruments at extremely moderate prices, varying from Rs. 5? to Rs. 65, just unpacked by the undersigned.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED :—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—

No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside	Rs.	30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „	„	35 0
No. 4, 19½ by 13 by 7 „ „	„	40 0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—

No. 2, 14½ by 9½ by 6½ deep, outside		50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½ by 7 „ „		60 0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—Size 10½ by 18½ by 5½ inches deep, outside 55 0

*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DRAM or SPIRIT FLASKS, with Britannia metal screw cap and cup, the upper half leather covered.

For the pocket 1 pint Rs. 3-8, ½ pint Rs. 4, with shoulder strap to sling ½ pint Rs. 7, 1 pint Rs. 8.

The Patent Syphon Spirit Flask, ½ pint Rs. 5-8. The advantages of the above are, 1st, there is no necessity to remove the cap in order to take draught, 2nd, the whole of the contents may be extracted without raising the flask.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—The undersigned have received a small consignment of the genuine article, selected by a smoker, and warranted to colour if properly treated, straight billiard pattern. Rs. 8 to 15; carved ditto, Rs. 9 to 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PORTMANTEAUS, warranted SOLID LEATHER with divisions, pockets, &c., 2 ft. 3 in. long, Rs. 50; 2 ft. 6 in. long, Rs. 65.

New Three fold pattern, 2 ft. 3 in. long, Rs. 80; 2 ft. 6 in. long, Rs. 90.

Overland Portmanteaus, equally adapted for country travelling, waterproof, and iron bound, 28 in. long, 13 in. wide, by 13 in. deep. Rs. 28.

Ditto 30 in. long, 14 in. wide, by 14 deep. Rs. 30.

Railway Portmanteaus Welted Canvass, 20, 22 and 24 in. long. Rs. 18 to 35.

Railway Portmanteaus, best basil leather, 20, 22 and 24 inches long. Rs. 18 to 35.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GLAZIER'S DIAMONDS, really excellent quality. Each Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JAQUES'S CLUB CROQUET SETS, with boxwood balls and mallets, a very superior and durable article, well suited to the use of Croquet Clubs. Rs. 45.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished—or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Wanted immediately two Apothecaries in the above mentioned Railway. Applications should be made to the undersigned in person, between the hours of 9 and 11-30 A.M., at the Office of the G. I. P. Railway Medical Department.

Wm. SOLTAU ECCLES,
Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway.

Byculla, 5th May, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "Hill Side," lately vacated by Joseph Bray, Esq. Apply to Cowasjee Jehanghier, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper story House, situated next door to Grant Road New Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is suitable for two or more families or for several bachelors.

Entrance road opposite Sunkersett House.

For terms and rent apply on the premises, or to Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff's, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that a Telegraph office at Yudgeery is opened for the receipt and despatch of messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date, all Letters, Applications, Notices, &c., connected with the refund and remission of the several Municipal Rates and Taxes should be addressed to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Apollo House, Fort.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th May, 1869.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, on Wednesday the 12th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and declaring a dividend.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—WANTED, two SURVEYORS for the Building Department of the Executive Engineer's Office. Salary Rupees Sixty per mensem. Apply by letter only (enclosing testimonials) to the office of the undersigned.

No application will be received after 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 8th inst.

C. THWAITES,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 4th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given thata third Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M., & P. M. and on every following Wednesdays during the same hours.

JNO. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Jan., 1868.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on this 19th instant, at No. 5 Rampart Row, that the following 30 Shares, the numbers of which are hereby specified—

Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 30, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71, 83, 84, 94, 95, 97, 108

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market steady. Inquiry for Elphinstones and Colabas at, respectively, 885 and 1,420.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomal. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
5,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
2,250,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1420
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	885
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	480
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	850
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	200

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	108–110.
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	9—9½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'kng	30
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	410
250,000	2,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Const.	160–170

CALCUTTA—1ST MAY 1869.

Government Securities.—A large amount of 4 per cents. changed hands, to-day, at Rs. 6-4 and 6-2 discount, and several time-bargain contracts entered into likewise at Rs. 6-4 and 6-2 discount, for deliveries in 45 days. Some purchases of Public Works 5 per cents. were made at Rs. 4-4, 4-8 and 4-12 premium, and by the afternoon higher prices were offered. Sales of 5½ per cents. were made at Rs. 12-14 premium.

6 per cents. Municipal Debentures were bought by investors, at Rs. 6-10 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,625.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 136 and 137.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, during the week, a large number, at Rs. 45 to 50.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, two heavy batches, at Rs. 275 per share of Rs. 1,300 paid up.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 1st May 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	68,557	11	9
Merchandize	56,681	8	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,972	8	0
Electric Telegraph	473	13	0
Total Rs.	1,30,985	9	3
Corresponding week in April 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	45,722	12	7
Merchandize	52,614	14	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	4,983	7	6
Electric Telegraph	643	9	0
Total Rs.	1,38,964	11	4
Decrease	7,979	2	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Brown, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Ferozepore.

Maitland, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 6.

Brown, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ferozepore.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Mahabuleshwur, 1st May 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave :—

Captain French, 59th Foot, for 30 days from 1st instant, on privilege leave.

Captain Powys, 59th Foot, for 30 days from 1st instant, on privilege leave.

Mahabuleshwur, 2nd May, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 359, dated 12th April 1869, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Mahaffy, C. B., has permission to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of joining his appointment in the Sind Division. This officer will hand over charge of his office to the senior executive medical officer Indian Troops at Poona, pending the arrival of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Pelly, C. B.

The appointment of lance corporals Robert Smith and William Chudly, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to the Commissariat Department in G. O. No. 194 of 1869, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant E. W. Flint, Madras Staff Corps, from 9th April 1869 to 30th April 1869 to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

Ensign M. Cust, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, from 15th May 1869 to 31st May 1869, in extension, to remain at Mahabuleshwur on medical certificate.

Ensign J. Humfrey, (2nd Squadron Subaltern 3rd Light Cavalry,) 45th Foot, from 15th May 1869 to 31st May 1869 in extension, to remain at Mahabuleshwur on medical certificate.

Ensign M. Mayne, 49th Foot, from 21st April 1869 to 20th May 1869, to remain at Mount Aboo on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 5th May, 1869.

Ensign P. C. Heath, 45th Foot, having passed the prescribed examination for the post of Aide-de-Camp, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir G. Malcolm, K. C. B., Commanding Sind Division of the Army, subject to the approval of His Excellenby the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The services of private M. Condore, 49th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General for employment in the Commissariat Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. H. Wodehouse, General List, Wing Subaltern, 14th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Government of India have sanctioned Article 1610, of the list of changes in Artillery Material, dated 1st June 1868 being made applicable to India.

Lieutenant G. H. Cherry, 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty-four months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon C. J. F. McDowall, of the Bombay Medical Service, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :

Lieutenant Colonel Sidney Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Major T. W. R. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps.

Sub-Conductor R. Elder, of the Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant M. W. Stevens, General List, Squadron Subaltern, 1st Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for three months, on private affairs, under Rule 11 of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Waring, 1-2nd (Queen's) Regiment, Junior District Inspector of Musketry, is allowed to proceed to Europe with leave of absence for four months, on private affairs.

Ensign J. DeB. Lynch, 95th Regiment, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps on probation.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 150 of 1869, it is notified that the "bedstraps" sanctioned therein will be supplied by the Ordnance to the Barrack Department. These articles will be repaired and renewed in the manner laid down for articles of barrack furniture.

The following extract from Brigade After Order by Brigadier General J. W. Domville, Commanding Belgaum Brigade, dated Belgaum, 22nd February 1869, is confirmed :—

"Lieutenant Colonel Thacker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, B. B., under instructions received from Commissary General of the Army, has permission to proceed to Poona, so as to arrive at that place by the 1st or 2nd proximo. Captain Newport, C-18 R. A., is appointed subject to confirmation, to assume charge of the Executive Commissariat duties B. B., on Lieutenant Colonel Thacker's departure, and he will take over charge of the same from that Officer in the course of to-morrow."

The following extract (paragraphs 2 and 3) of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st March 1869, No. 35, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Scott, 6 months.
Lieutenant Colonel H. Stanley, 1½ months.
Lieutenant Colonel E Grant, 6 months.
Major T. Leith, 6 months.
Major A. Phillips, 6 months.
Major W. H. F. Sykes, 6 months.
Captain W. R. S Adams, 6 months.
Captain G. H. Reinecker, 6 months.
Captain F. W. Brown, 6 months.
Captain W. T. Eden, 6 months
Captain T. P. B. Walsh, 6 months.
Captain J. S. Iredell, 6 months.
Captain T. F. Dowden, 6 months.
Lieutenant J. Hibbert, 2 months.
Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, 6 months.
Surgeon Major J. Bean, 2 months.
Surgeon C. Thomson, 6 months.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.

Surgeon Major G. J. Shaw, from the 15th September 1868.

Surgeon J. M. Barnett, from the 14th August 1866."

In assimilation to the practice obtaining in the Bengal Presidency, book-cases are sanctioned for Soldiers' Libraries in this Presidency, in the following proportion :—Two per Library. And one extra under special sanction. These book-cases will be made up by the Ordnance, and supplied to the troops through the Barrack Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

By Commander G. T. Robinson I. N., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. H. P. Todd, 2nd Officer "Clyde," lent to the "May Frere," was appointed 3rd Officer of the Steamer "Dalhousie" from the 25th February 1869.

Mr. Samuel Lawson was appointed Acting 2nd Officer, Gun-boat "Clyde," vice Mr. H. P. Todd, transferred to the "Dalhousie," on the 25th February 1869.

Lieutenant H. Morland, Special Agent for Transports in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Dock Master and ex-officio Agent for Transports from the 1st March 1869, vice Brebner, relieved.

Lieutenant J. Brebner, Acting Assistant Dock Master, was employed on special duty buoying a Sunken Rock at the entrance of the Malwan Bay, plating and staying the [illegible] by the Bancoot River, and fixing a Beacon on the [illegible] "Dis Vernon," from 19th to 27th February [illegible].

[illegible]er, 3rd Officer of the Steamer "Amber-witch," was transferred to the "Earl Canning" as 2nd Officer on the 6th February 1869, vice Bowen resigned.

Mr. James Callahan, Journeyman Apprentice of the Steamer "Comet," was promoted to 4th Class Naval-trained Engineer of that vessel, from the 1st January 1868 to fill an existing vacancy, vice Webster.

Pending other arrangements, Lieutenant J. W. C. Wood, late I. N., was appointed to command the Steamer "Dalhousie" from the 10th March 1869, inclusive.

Mr. C. E. Lamborne was appointed Clerk of the "Dalhousie" from the 10th March 1869, inclusive.

Mr. J. F. Dunn, 2nd Officer Steamer "Scind," performed the duties of Store Accountant of the vessel from the 10th October 1867.

Mr. H. E. Lamborne, 1st Class Engineer attached to the Factory, assumed charge of the Smithy and of the Fittings and Lower Turnery of the Factory from the 26th February 1869, inclusive, vice Mr. A. F. Morris transferred to the Public Works Department on the 25th February 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Raojee Vittul Poonakur, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, has been allowed two months' privilege leave of absence.

Captain A. M. Phillips, Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. H. Scott, Acting Extra Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, joined his appointment on the 26th April and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. Trevor, Magistrate F. P. in the Sattara District, is invested with powers of appeal under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859, in that District.

Azum Krishnajee Ramchunder Agashe, Probationary Mamlutdar of the Tasgaum Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sattara District.

The appointment of Mr. Lawrence Augustus Watkins to be a Judge's Clark on the Original Side of the High Court on and from the 29th ultimo has been confirmed.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor, is allowed furlough to proceed to Europe under medical certificate for twenty months, under Section 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Macpherson is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period of thirty days from the 3rd ultimo, in lieu of the privilege leave for one month granted to him by the Commissioner in Sind.

Captain W. T. Brown, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. E. Hosking, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Azum Keshewlal Hiralal, Mamlutdar and Second Class Subordinate Magistrate of Bulsar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Erratum.—The following Notification is substituted for that dated the 21st ultimo, published at page 394 of the *Government Gazette* of the 22nd idem :—"Assistant Surgeon W. Gray, M.B., is appointed to act as Professor of Surgery and Dental Surgery, Grant Medical College, during Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie's absence on leave."

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major R. Wallace, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed leave of absence from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. De C. Williams, Inspecting Post Master, Cutch and Kattiawar, has been granted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs for one month, without pay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the 5th instant.

The Reverend C. Laing, M. A., is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, from the 5th instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Fletcher, Commanding H. M.'s Steamer "Satellite," is appointed to act as Master Attendant at Kurrachee vice Commander Giles, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Captain W. H. Wilson, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. H. J. Duggan, District Inspector of Police, on the 26th ultimo in the forenoon, and availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by the Commissioner of Police, N. D.

Mr. W. B. Mulock and Mr. Oomedram Anundram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Third Assistant Collector, Surat, on the 16th April 1869, after office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman and Major J. Harpur, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sattara, on the 16th April 1869, in the forenoon.

Messrs. W. A. East and R. E. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of First Assistant Collector, Canara, Superintendent Timber Depot, Deputy Collector Karwar, Port Office Karwar, and Superintendent of Karwar, on the 14th April 1869, in the afternoon.

Messrs. J. K. Spence and A. C. Trevor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, on the 23rd April 1869, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Messrs. E. Giles and T. Fletcher respectively delivered overand received charge of the office of Master Attendant, Kurrachee, in the afternoon of the 21st April.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, District Judge of Shikarpoor, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeons J. Davies and S. B. Haliday respectively gave over and received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon, Carwar, on the 10th April 1869, after office hours.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolams & Cdr Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Havre	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers up to 7th May from 15th to 1st June	£5 0s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.	,,
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Charges	Port
Mauritius		8 annas nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	M.S. Elphinstone (s).	Dupuy	Goa, May 4.
	Robert Lees	Wilkins	Liverpool, Dec. 8.
	City of Dublin	Waugh	Glasgow, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Rothesay	Main	Liverpool.
	Rohilla	Dougall	Penang.
	Nesseral Mujeed	Nacoda	Malabar Coast.
	Nada (s)	Wood	Singapore & Hongkong

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Ceres, Cochrane, to Galle.
Ship British Flag, Mills, to Liverpool.
Ship Nimrod, Lowther, to Cochin.
Ship Alarie, Thickstone, to Liverpool.
Ship Elentheria, Butchart, to Liverpool.
Steamer General Outram, Teasdale, to Cutch.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Amy Warwick, to Singapore.
Ship Foam, to London.
Ship Elisabeth, to Singapore.
Ship Royal Alfred, to Mauritius.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Goa.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 30	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....	—
May 1	India (s)	.....	.....	—
	Ajax	.....	.....	—

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 8th May, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	May 8	Tuesday	June 15
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 29
Tuesday	,, 25	,,	July 3
,,	June 1	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 20

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	May 14	Friday	June 25
,,	,, 28	,,	July 9
,,	June 11	,,	,, 23

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	May 14	Friday	Aug. 6
,,	June 11	,,	Sept. 3
,,	July 9	,,	Oct. 1

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Scrowr, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M previous day
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping E. velopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants are not unlikely seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
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Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsar Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HURST—May 5th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. William A Hurst, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

WHETHER or not the Suez Canal will fulfil all the sanguine expectations of its promoter, we may now assume, without being guilty of undue rashness, that this striking enterprise will certainly be a partial success. The waters of the Mediterranean are now actually flowing through the cuttings and gradually filling the Bitter Lakes to the height required; and the real opening of the water way is fixed for the coming autumn. To say that M. de Lesseps is bold and confident is to utter a stale truism; but numbers of competent and disinterested judges, without sharing the fervour of the hardy promoter, endorse in a cooler fashion his unfaltering opinions. They may doubt whether the canal will be really opened in October or November, but they say it will be working in another twelve months. Doubted, contemned, ridiculed at first, the Suez Canal now enjoys the fate which has befallen both works and men—it is the subject of eulogy perhaps a little exaggerated, and gives rise to anticipations that may never be realized. Still, if it is really accomplished, if a water way between the two seas is constructed and can be kept open, the effects must be very considerable on the currents of commerce and the prosperity of nations. No one can tell how each port, each state, will be effected; not the shrewdest can foresee the ultimate effects of the new road upon trade and navigation between the East and West, but all admit that they must be marked. France has done so much for war and so little for commerce that none will grudge her energetic son and astute Emperor the credit of having devised and executed this latest novelty.

We understand that, confiding in the promises of M. de Lesseps, the Viceroy of Egypt has invited all the European Courts to be present at the effective opening projected for the autumn, and that to an inquiry from the French Emperor whether the Imperial yacht could be put through the canal at that date, M. de Lesseps answered with an unhesitating "yes." Whether the yacht will bear Cæsar and his fortunes, whether it will simply carry the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, or some Minister of State, we cannot tell. The prospect of a visit to Egypt must be a great temptation to Napoleon III. He would doubtless like to gratify a pardonable vanity, and permit forty centuries to look down upon him, as well as to connect his name with the opening of the canal. But he may deem it unwise to quit France, or he may wish to stimulate the ambition of his son by sending him to a scene illustrated by the brilliant but fruitless exploits of that great soldier whose name fortune has permitted him to bear. In any case the opening of the canal will be an occasion for lavish festivities. The Viceroy will not be sparing of hospitalities, and the poor fellahs will have to pay—that is the darker side of the picture—but should the canal be a success Egypt will be enriched, and part of the wealth must trickle down to the poor.

But the effects on Egypt will be slight compared with the effects on three ports—Bombay, Brindisi, Trieste. The tendency, already so manifest, to make Bombay the great emporium of trade with India will be stronger than ever. We may look forward to a gradual increment of business, a gradual approximation rather towards the status of London than of Liverpool. As it is the Water-Gate of India, if the Government pushes on the construction of railways with judgment and rapidity, the bulk of trade and of passenger traffic between India and the West must pass through our port; and reflecting on that imminent contingency the Imperial Government ought to make such provision as will satisfy the many wants that will accrue. The completion of the Suez Canal will make the improvement of Bombay a State and not merely a Municipal duty, and it will be a scandal should the change now impending find us awanting. We cannot suppose that the Supreme Government have failed to see what is obvious to common mortals, nor, that seeing, it will fail to meet the emergency. Nor will the influence of the new route tell but comparatively less upon Brindisi and Trieste. The Italians and the Illyrians have always had an Eastern trade. The Italian ports, indeed, supplied the larger part of the transports which carried the crusading hosts to Palestine and Egypt, while in later years the sailors of the Adriatic were frequent visitors to the same shores. The old spirit will seem revive with the occasion for its display. In addition [illegible] is the direct route to Western Europe will be through Italy; Brindisi may resume its ancient importance; and Italian industry be stimulated by the new direct outlet for her maritime energy. Through Trieste already a considerable trade flows to remote Russia as well as to the valley of the Danube. Eastern productions will be carried to these ports direct, without transhipment, and the German and Italian railways will gradually create new markets and stimulate new sources of supply. Nor will Syria and the Levant fail to benefit by the removal of that obstacle which has stood in the way of easy intercourse with the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the African ports, and the shores washed by the Indian Ocean. We may not see revived the glories of ancient Phœnicia, the wealth and enterprise of Tyre and Sidon; but we shall see large changes and larger developments under the influence of a fresh opportunity. Finally Egypt will be a great gainer. But there are grave political questions involved on this aspect of the question; and no one can tell whether the land of the Nile is again destined to be an independent state, a neutral territory, or a province virtually conquered and held by some great maritime power. That the Suez Canal, which promises to be so beneficial to commerce, *may* be the cause of war every one foresees, but let us hope that some device may be contrived to spare us from that calamity. England does not desire to incur the extra burden of taking and keeping Egypt; let us hope that other powers are equally moderate, and that the craving of French ambition may not compel us to annex Egypt, in order that we may preserve intact our power in the Eastern world.

A TELEGRAM from Mangalore, dated the 4th instant, says—"Weather fine. No signs of monsoon. 'Gange' sailed for Havre."

WE observe that Mr. T. Fletcher, commanding H. M's. steamer "Satellite," has been appointed to act as Master Attendant at Kurrachee during Captain Giles' absence on furlough.

ENSIGN P. C. HEATH, of Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, has been confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir C. Malcolm, K. C. B., Commanding Sind Division of the Army.

UNDER the provisions of section 42 of "the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," the Governor in Council has sanctioned a table of fees prescribed by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, for the purpose of regulating the fees to be taken for process issued by the District and Subordinate Courts. The table is published in the official "Gazette."

THE "Poona Observer" announces the death of Mr. George Cowper, Deputy Assistant Commissary, and sub-engiuer Public Works Department. He died on Monday night at his residence in the new Ordnance Lines, Poona, from disease of the heart and brain. "This meritorious servant of Government arrived in India 23 years ago, and after having served the State efficiently and zealously at Aden, Ahmedabad, Indore and elsewhere was, a few years ago, placed in charge of the Poona and Kirkee cantonment roads, and the admirable state of repair into which he brought these roads testifies to the loss the service has sustained by his untimely death. Lately he had been in failing health, and on the advice of the Civil Surgeon of Poona, was about to proceed to England to recruit his strength; but at the last moment his malady assumed a serious type and he gradually sank to rest surrounded by his family and friends."

THE "Observer" mentions that a movement has been set on foot, at the suggestion, and under the auspices of His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, to establish Penny Readings in Poona for the recreation and instruction of the Garrison. One or two ladies have consented to lend their aid in the vocal and instrumental department. The first Reading will take place on Friday, the 14th inst, in the Assembly Rooms. Though intended mainly for the soldiers and their families, accommodation will be provided for others who choose to avail themselves of it. Europe prices strictly adhered to: admittance 8 pie.

WHO will succeed Colonels Silver and Fasken? is the question in some circles. It is rumoured that Colonel Woods, the late Adjutant General of the Army who acted for some time as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, is likely to return to that office. He is now on his way out to Madras. The name of Captain Church has been mentioned for the appointment of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. We hear that Mr. Firth, the Head Assistant of the Office, is also an applicant for the post. As the Uncovenanted element is now at a premium, we should not be surprised if the appointment were conferred on him.—*Madras Athenæum.*

GOVERNMENT has, at the suggestion of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Collins, purchased the excellent Australian horse "Budelight," from the stables of the Hon'ble Samuel Mansfield, for stud purposes in the districts of Kattiawar.—*Sindian.*

A SKETCH.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ceylon Observer* gives the following description of the company to be often met with at the Oriental Hotel, Galle :—"The weather-beaten rugged countenances of a few old Australian colonists of over a score of years' standing, contrast strangely with the dried-up, shrivelled look of the old Indian, or with the fresh rosy color on youthful cheeks from home; young men are there bound for the furthest ports of Cathay, the plains of Bengal or the far North-West; or for the sunny but more healthful Austral countries. Passengers who, on the morrow, would be on their way to the uttermost parts of the earth—to Shanghai, Hongkong, Japan, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, New Zealand, Sydney, New Caledonia, Melbourne, or back to old England,—are for the night gathered together as one large family party, and seem to look and act as such. Here is an old gentleman relating his experiences in Bass' Straits some twenty years ago; there is another going home after 25 years' spent (amidst sugarcane latterly) on the elluvial plains of Queensland; and yet a third discoursing on his life in the Punjab—while doubtless in another corner may be heard crack stories about John Chinaman and the Far East. A sprink

THE STRANGER'S HOME.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We understand that Government has sanctioned a yearly contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the support of this very excellent institution. This is as it should be. Our only wonder hitherto has been that Government has not, ere this, felt itself compelled to make some provision for destitute Europeans, or at least granted some assistance coupled with private charity towards the furtherance of such a scheme. It is not just that the Europeans in India should have to support destitute Europeans entirely from their own pockets. We do not think we exaggerate when we state that at least one-half of the destitute who are recipients of the benefits of the Stranger's Home are discharged soldiers or those who have purchased their discharges. These are men who are brought out by the Government, are, after the yleft the service, permitted them to remain in the country. On whom, we ask, does the duty of assisting them devolve when they either by accident or misconduct become destitute? We think there can be but one rejoinder. But notwithstanding, up to the present time, the burden of supporting these old Government servants has devolved upon the inhabitants of Bombay, who, be it said to their great honour, have supported them in a manner that cannot fail to be applauded. And whilst we are upon this subject we would suggest to the executive of the institution the desirability of some labour scheme being introduced, as we do not think it can be well for the morals of the inmates that they should be allowed to remain in the institution for weeks, nay months, in a state of idleness. We don't offer any suggestion as to the kind of labour, feeling sure that the committee are quite qualified to decide that point. Moreover we would also suggest as a new rule that no person should be admitted a second time, after leaving it for a situation within a certain time, unless he brings a paper from his employers to the effect that he was not discharged for intoxication. This rule would, we think, be very advantageous, and we have every reason to think would act as a bar upon the excessive drinking now so fearfully prevalent amongst Europeans of this class.

INSOLVENTS.

The following persons have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Shaboodin bin Cumaloodin, buggy-driver.
Baloo bin Baloo Seerkur, bricklayer.
Mudon Jugonathjee, clerk.
Dewchund Bhugwandass, broker.
Cutchra Bhanjee, merchant.
Mahadoo Wittoo and Rama Mahadoo, milk vendors.
Dorabjee Eduljee, English writer.
Vitul Casinath, toddy drawer.
Succoobace, widow of the late Sumboojee Baloojee, milk vendor.
Raghoonath Narayen, unemployed.
Wasoodew Jugonathjee, and Sitaram Jugonathjee, the first is an English writer unemployed, and the second a clerk in the New Bank of Bombay.
David Turnbull Stewart, engineer.
Dady Cursetjee, unemployed.
Bundoo Shalumjee, petty contractor.
Bapoo Crustnajee, English writer.
Hurry Ramjee and Gungabace, the first named insolvent is a dealer in flowers, and the second a dealer in vegetables.
Eduljee Sorabjee, unemployed.
Khutri Esmal Moosa, dyer.
Jehanghirjee Ruttonjee Kerawala, unemployed.
Hurjee Heera, and Duloobace, his wife, sweepers.
Balcrustna Bhasker, contractor.
Pestonjee Burjorjee Davur, unemployed.
Mudonjee Premjee, broker.

THE BURGLARY BY A GANG OF THIEVES.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Rowjee Essoo, Mahadoo Suntoo, and Peerajee Sudoo, were again charged with house-breaking by night, and having made preparation for causing hurt, &c.

Merwanjee Aderjee, a carpenter, said—I live at prosecutor's house in Chinchpoogly. On Tuesday the 13th of last month, I went to sleep at night at 10 o'clock. About 1 o'clock I heard a cry of "thief," raised by the wife of the prosecutor (Ookerjee Heerjeebhoy). She opened the front door and came out. When she raised the cry I came to the door. I saw that she was bleeding from her head. I went in and saw that the prosecutor had laid hold of the second prisoner, and that the first prisoner was beating prosecutor. I and other persons secured the first and second prisoners in the house. A cry was raised. Two sepoys came and took the prisoners into custody. Prosecutor said that Peerajee had struck him with a stone. I did not see Peerajee. There was a light in the room and one in the verandah. One leaf of the back door was lying on the ground. I did not see any other persons besides the first and second prisoners either in the room or out of the room.

Bhow Ragoojee, sworn, said he was a police naik serving in the E. division. On Wednesday the 14th ult., about half-past one o'clock in the morning, he heard a cry of "thief, thief," as he was going along Chinchpoogly road. He went in the direction of the cry accompanied by police sepoy Noor Mahomed. They went to the prosecutor's house, where they saw that the prosecutor and three or four persons had secured two of the prisoners. The latter were trying to escape, and he(witness) arrested the first prisoner, and the police sepoy secured the second man. They both had sticks in their hands and *cumblies* on their heads. The three stones before the Court were found with the first prisoner. The knife also was found in his waistcloth. The prosecutor charged the prisoners with entering his house, beating and assaulting him, and attempting to commit theft. The prisoners denied the charge, and said they served in the quarry of one Peerajee. He sent the prosecutor's wife to the Jamsetjee Hospital that night. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the same day, witness went to the prosecutor's house and found a box lying broken on a muddy piece of ground, about fifty paces, to the rear of the house.

Several other witnesses were examined, after which the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A WHOLESALE CHEATER.

A sitting of Petty Sessions—composed of Mr. Connon, the Acting Chief Magistrate (in the chair); Mr. Loudon, Administrator General; and Mr. Wassudew Pandoorung, Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department—was held in the Fort Police Court yesterday morning for the purpose of disposing of the cases against Kursondass Asserram and Nursee Gungaram. Informations have been laid against these men by fifteen horse dealers and others from Cabul, Khandahur, Bombay, and other places, for criminal breach of trust and cheating; and as a number of the complainants wished to leave Bombay by sea at an early date, the Chief Magistrate remitted them for trial before the Petty Sessions.

The first case called was that at the instance of Zurru'khan Burkhovordad, who charged the prisoner Kurson dass with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 2,323 as a broker, and Nursee with abetting the same.

Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson appeared for the prisoner and took an objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, holding that the case ought to have been remitted to the Criminal Sessions since it was a charge against the prisoner as a broker.

The Chairman said he would have been happy to send the case to the Criminal Sessions if he had thought that his duty. Certainly he had no desire to extend the jurisdiction of this Court, but a number of the complainants were from a distance, they had sworn that they wished to get away, and it would have been a most excessive stretch of his power not to send the case to the Petty Sessions. The section under which he had proceeded stated that *whoever* was charged with any of the offences mentioned might be remitted to the Petty Sessions, and therefore he was of opinion the Court must overrule this objection.

The prosecutor was then examined. His statement was that he was a general merchant in Khelat, and had come from Mangalore to Bombay to get 210 horses for the sirkar. Kursondass had acted as his broker, and he engaged him to get some cloth for him, and send it on board the steamer. On the promise that the goods would be ready next day, he advanced the Rs. 2,023. On going to the steamer, however, at that time he found the goods were not ready. He asked Kursondass the reason of this. Kursondass said to wait, and then made off. He (prosecutor) went to his house that night and found fourteen or fifteen men all waiting there as well as himself. He knew every one of these men, and they waited all night.

Mr. Hearn—What was their object in waiting there?

Mr. Branson—Really I must object to this question.

The Chairman—It might be entertaining to know. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hearn—Did you spend a very pleasant night?

Prosecutor—We surrounded Kursondass' house, but probably we did not sleep. How could we sleep when we were uncomfortable? (Laughter.) I had the responsibility on me of getting 210 horses for the sircar. In the morning Kursondass got up and ran out of the back-door of his house with Nursee and another man. We cried out to stop and answer our questions, but he ran off till he was caught by the police.

A long cross-examination was made by Mr. Branson to show some discrepancies between the prosecutor's information and his evidence. He held that it was some days since he gave his first evidence and he could not now recollect all. As to the money he gave the prisoner, he could not tell how many notes there were. Had he known there was to be such a confusion as this, he would have taken a note of it. He could not recollect all the notes, for he had dealings to the amount of half a lakh every year? But why all these questions, he wondered; did the learned counsel suppose he was telling a lie?

Mr. Branson—Very probably we do. (A laugh.)

The merchant who had supplied the goods was next examined, and then a clerk from the Official Assignee's office produced a statement which prisoner No. 1 had made on applying to pass through the Insolvency Court. This showed that he had entered the goods as the property of the prosecutor.

Abdool Kadur, inspector of police, was next examined. He apprehended the first prisoner. In reply to his question, prisoner No. 1 said he was due money to the prosecutor for shares bought in the time of the share mania. Witness told him that the prosecutors were poor men, and he replied "well if I fail they must loose too." (A laugh.) Witness also apprehended prisoner No. 2, who had been concealing himself among a lot of leaves.

Superintendent Mills deposed to getting information by fourteen or fifteen people against the prisoner No. 1. When apprehended he said he had got the money and bought cloth with Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, and paid Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 to his creditors.

Mr. Branson then addressed the Court. He held that the idea of a confession by the first prisoner must be thrown aside, and that the Court could not place any weight on the fact that the second prisoner had concealed himself. He dared say the Chief Magistrate often saw cases in which a man ran and hid himself when he knew there was a warrant out against him. In a late case, the defendant ran off, but returned and dared the prosecutor to proceed; he referred to the charge against Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, in which the interested party concealed himself when a warrant was given. The learned counsel commented at length on the contradictory character of the evidence; and submitted that the prisoners were men of some means and had no inducement to cheat each of the prosecutors out of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. He thought the whole case had arisen from the hurry of these Patans to get away to their native country. Reference had been made to a gharry being at the prisoner's house, but he asked the Court not to credit that. Had any Englishman even seen these fifteen Patans after him he would have been glad to get away, and a poor mild Hindoo would reasonably be more terrified,—but there was nothing in the fact of the gharry being there.

The Chairman then delivered the judgment of the Court. They were unanimously of opinion that the case against prisoner No 2 was not made out, although there were suspicious circumstances, and therefore he was dismissed. As to the other prisoner, they were unanimously of opinion that he was guilty. He had received the money, and had fraudulently misapplied it in breach of trust. Whatever discrepancies Mr. Branson had so ingeniously pointed out there had been a clear and criminal breach of trust, and the Court sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months in the House of Correction. He did not think they need go into any of the other charges, for he would now feel himself justified in dealing with the property, and would on the following day give it up to the persons who appeared to him to be the rightful owners.

The hearing of this case lasted for about six hours.

DIVI-DIVI.

On the 28th April, Mr. James Taylor, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, addressed the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, as follows:—

"Adverting to former correspondence on the subject of the *Divi-Divi* samples sent to England by the Chamber on behalf of Government for report, I have now the pleasure to hand you copy of a report giving an analysis of the properties and chemical characteristics of the sample sent from this country, as compared with the *Divi-Divi* imported into England from South America by Dr. Stenhouse, Assayer to the Royal Mint, London.

"Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., when sending this report to the Chamber, mentioned that they had sent the remaining portion of the sample to a tanner, and that they would in due course communicate the practical result of any experiment that may be made.

"The committee of the Chamber are, however, of opinion that sufficient information has already been elicited as to the value of the article to justify Government in doing all in its power to promote the cultivation, in suitable localities, of the *Cæsalpina Coriaria* tree, which produces the pods known in commerce as *Divi-Divi*."

Appended is the report referred to, dated 21st January. It was prepared by Mr. J. Stenhouse, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Assayer to the Royal Mint, on two samples of *Divi-Divi*—one South American and the other Bombay, received from Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co.

"Divi-Divi is the pod of a leguminous shrub *Cæsalpina Coriaria*, which grows to the height of about 20 or 30 feet in several districts of South America; the pods being usually exported from Carthagena. It also occurs in the island of Jamaica.

"The South American variety is usually of dark brown colour, and varies in size, being generally from two or three inches long and half an inch broad. My specimen of this variety which I received from Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., is rather smaller than I have generally met with.

"The pods are very much curled, as if they had been strongly dried, and contain a few flattish seeds. Its taste is highly astringent and bitter, but the astringent matter is contained only in the outer rind of the pod; the inner skin which encloses the seeds is nearly tasteless. The pods are often perforated with small holes, evidently the work of some insects, and their aqueous solution gives a copious precipitate with gelatin, and a deep blue colour with persalts of iron.

"The sample of Divi-Divi from Bombay is of a paler colour, and the pods are considerably larger than the South American.

"The amount of tannin in the two samples was carefully determined by Schuler's process with gelatin and salammoniac, and found to be as follows:—

	South American.	Bombay.
Tannin.....	19.0 per cent.	15.6 per cent.

"From these results it will be seen that Bombay Divi-Divi is not so rich in tannin as the ordinary South American kind; 100 parts of the latter being equivalent to about 126 of the Bombay Divi-Divi for tanning purposes. But as in these two particular samples the Bombay pods are both larger and heavier than the South American samples, the deficiency in tannin might be more than compensated by the increased weight of the Divi-Divi the trees would yield.

"Some thirty years ago some calico printers endeavoured to employ Divi-Divi as a substitute for galls, but the large quantity of mucilage it contained rendered it unfit for the purpose.

"It is, however, pretty extensively employed in tanning leather, as the percentage of tannin it contains is considerable, and the presence of mucilage is not injurious in that process."

Resolution of Government of Bombay.—Copy should be forwarded for the information of the Commissioner in Sind, the two Revenue Commissioners, all Collectors, the Conservator of Forests, and the Honorary Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society, in continuation of Government Resolution No. 501, dated 5th February 1869. A copy of these papers may also be placed on the Editors' Table.

INQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE "ATALANTA."

The marine court of inquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late Indian Navy, was resumed at the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, to inquire into the circumstances attending the foundering of the barque *Atalanta*, about ten miles S. W. of Kennery Island, and 6 miles W. by S. of Koorla Fort, on the 19th April.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Captain Green was first recalled, and he stated that he did not know whether the anchor was let go when he gave the order at the wreck. The longboat was hoisted out with good ropes and blocks, but they had no proper yard and stay tackles.

Henry Burwood Page, chief mate of the *Atalanta*, who had a certificate of service granted by Government in October 1867 (which had been lost in the ship), was the next witness examined. He generally corroborated the evidence given by the captain on the former day as to the state of the ship and boats and the circumstances of the wreck. Orders were given by the captain (he proceeded) to pass the longboat astern and put the women and children into her. These orders were not obeyed, as on the longboat touching the water there was a general rush of passengers and crew which caused her to swamp and pass astern. The rope parted. The greater portion of the men then left the longboat and tried to get into the cutter. These getting in on one side half filled the boat with water. I allowed eighteen to get into it. The rest went away with the longboat. I took the cutter a short distance from the ship and laid by till daylight. It was too dark for me to see the ship, and I heard no orders. At daylight I saw the ship near, foundering fast, her courses being half below the water. I also saw two pattamars, one close to the vessel and the other some distance off. I hailed one of the pattamars and got on board of her. I asked the people to bear up towards the wreck, but they refused.

Mr. Connon—Do you know the name of that pattamar? Can it be identified in the harbour of Bombay?

Witness—I do. I think I can find it to-morrow.

Mr. Connon—I should be well pleased if you could identify the pattamar and the men to whom you spoke.

Witness—I can identify then all; the *Rambo* is the name of the pattamar.

Mr. Connon—You don't know its number?

Witness—No; I did not get the number, but I got the name of the boat and of the tindal and the owner, and have them in the ship and can bring them to-morrow morning. The pattamar is in the harbour of Bombay at present, and I can recognise it. I spoke the language and conversed with the men.

Mr. Connon—Did you tell them that the ship was sinking?

Witness—They saw that themselves.

Mr. Connon—And they said they would not give you help?

Witness—The tindal refused to do so, saying that if he did, he would loose his passage. I took the helm and put it up. The people made such a disturbance that being alone I desisted. I could hear people on board the ship when I first saw the pattamar. I heard shouts as from a lot of people at once; at this time I saw a second pattamar making towards the ship and towing a boat astern. I saw that pattamar anchor and the boat proceed to the wreck. I and eighteen persons with me proceeded direct to Bombay in the pattamar and arrived here at 6-30 P.M. I cannot account for the wreck otherwise than that the wood-ends or the butt had started. I did not feel any shock of any kind.

By the Court—I did not hear the order to let go the anchor. I don't know whether the anchor was let go. I intended to pass the men and women one by one over the stern of the vessel to avoid accidents.

Mr. Connon—Is this the first time you have been shipwrecked?

Witness—I have been at sea thirty years, and this is the fourth time I have been wrecked.

Mr. Connon—And according to your knowledge and experience, is it an ordinary thing for a captain and his first officer to go away as long as any body is on board the ship?

Witness—The captain generally stops in the ship.

Mr. Connon—And the first officer goes away?

Witness—I went away to save those in the boat.

Mr. Connon—You had the captain's order?

Witness—Well, I had not his orders. I left the ship in fact to save life—to save the lives of those already in the boat.

Mr. Connon—And to leave those in the ship to take care of their own lives?

Witness—I could carry no more. My boat was full and I was endangering life by staying longer.

Mr. Connon—Did it not occur to you when you were in the pattamar—badly as the crew seem to have behaved—that you could have done something to save life. Having put the people on board the pattamar, did it not occur to you to go back to the ship?

Witness—I did try that, but it was useless. I had no men to man the boat, and I could not go alone. My men all refused to go on board the ship, and the pattamar men also refused.

Mr. Connon—Had you not pistols?

Witness—No.

Mr. Connon—Nor a stick?

Witness—I was one European among fifty natives.

Mr. Connon—Well, one European among fifty natives is a good deal if he shows a determination. Did it not occur to you to knock any one down?

Witness—No.

Witness—I saw a pattamar close and I then left.

Mr. Connon—Then who really was the last man that left the ship?

Witness—I believe the captain will know; he was the last man on board.

Mr. Connon (addressing Captain Green)—If these people had been well advised and tutored and got into the rigging, could they have been saved instead of being drowned as they were?

Captain Green—Yes.

Mr. Connon—That is obvious;—there was so much rigging left above the water that everybody could have been saved if they had managed to get aloft?

Captain Green—Yes.

Mr. Connon—Well, did nobody tell these poor people what they should do?

Captain Green—I don't know, Sir. I did not. I could not speak the language; I don't know a word of it.

Mr. Connon—Could you not make them understand by signs; it is not difficult to do that?

Captain Green—The ship was awash almost under water and there was a rush of people, and I could not do it.

Mr. Connon—There was no suggestion to any of these women and children that they could be saved if they got up into the rigging somehow?

Captain Green—I believe there was.

Mr. Page (re-examined by Mr. Hearn)—I explained to the men on board the pattamar that Government would reward them for any exertions they might make to save life. They appeared to take little heed, saying there was another pattamar astern. My own men refused to man the boat, saying that they had been pumping too long, and that their hands were so sore they could not work.

William Charles Farquharson who had joined the ship as gunner on 17th April, the day before she sailed, was next examined. He described the ship and the leaks the same as the previous witnesses, and concurred in saying that the port bow had not been well caulked. His description of the circumstances of the ship foundering was as follows: Between 11 and 12 o'clock I was ordered to get the secunnies aft and lower the cutter. She was lowered down, and the chief mate, one passenger, and a cabin boy went into her. I was also in her at this time, but I came on board again immediately. When I got back on board I set the men pumping again. Between 1 and 2 o'clock I got orders from the captain to put the longboat out and put all the women and children in her. All the women and children were got together on the poop, and every one was ordered to be ready to go into the boat first. Some of the women had men belonging to them. These men looked after the women until the longboat was lowered and then they all jumped into the longboat, leaving the women behind. The longboat was swamped. Some of the passengers and crew then jumped into the cutter that was hanging astern. This nearly sank her and the mate then cut her adrift. After this, between 3 and 4 A.M., I got orders from the captain to let go the anchors, and I let go the port anchor, but the anchor did not reach the bottom, the chains being jammed in the hawse pipe by a swab. I and the carpenter then tried to put the starboard anchor down, but we could not get it over the rail, there not being enough of us. The captain and secunnies had left in the gig when I went to report that the port anchor would not go down. I, the cook boy, carpenter, cook, and some passengers, men, women, and children were then the only people on board. I took the life-buoy with the intention of jumping overboard, but the women would not let me go. So the life-buoy was taken from me by a passenger, who jumped overboard and got upon a raft that had been made by the syrang. The rest of us who remained on board broke up the longboat's cover in halves and four of us went on it —myself, the carpenter, the cook boy, and one passenger. We left behind us 12 or 13 women, 6 or 7 children and two or three men—the latter had gone upon a raft, as to which I am not sure. We were only five fathoms from the ship when she went down. I heard the women and children screaming out, but I did not see them in the water, it was dark. A dog that was on board swam to us. We who were on the longboat cover fell in with the longboat about 9 or 10 o'clock. There were about six men in her—four of the crew and two passengers. I left the raft and swam to the longboat. The others who were on the raft could not swim, and we could not get the longboat close to the raft. Before I reached the longboat the China cook in trying to reach a hencoop was drowned. The other two—the carpenter and a passenger—held on to the raft. After I got to the longboat, the syrang and three or four more came alongside on another raft. We took them all but two, and then towed the raft. At this time there were thirteen of us on the raft. Afterwards another man came on board from the raft, and it was cut adrift with one passenger on it, and nothing has since been heard of him. He was a Mussulman; I don't know his name. We rigged up a kind of sail and got near the entrance of the Rajeepoor river at about 3 or 4 in the afternoon. We left the boat there. On the following morning we walked by the beach to Koorla, from which place we were brought to Bombay by a Government steam tug. Three passengers were saved with my party. There were 32 passengers altogether, exclusive of children. I don't know how many were lost. In the morning we saw one lascar on a boom, but we could not get him. The longboat and the cutter were in good condition; the gig was too old and rotten for sea. I cannot account for the loss of the ship so soon after leaving the port.

By the Court.—There was no European near the ship when I left. I could not get back to the ship as I was on a raft and drifting.

The Court then adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH MAY.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Assault.—James McCabe and Richard Hocking seamen of the British ship *Nimrod*, were charged with committing an assault against the person of S. Williams, chief officer, and E. Hamilton, boatswain of the ship. The magistrate convicted the defendants and sentenced each to be rigorously imprisoned for two months.

Torturing a Bullock.—Gunga Toolla, a cart driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullock on the Esplanade this day, and was fined four rupees, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for eight hours.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6TH MAY.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Aggravated Assault.—Bhowanee Rama and Jeyram Candoo were charged with assaulting Siva Rama at the Grant Road on the 5th instant. It appears that last night the prisoners went to complainant's house and beat him severely, the first with sticks and the second with his fists. He was slightly hurt and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The prisoners were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each, or, in default of payment, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid Rs. 20 was to be given to the complainant.

According to the *North German Correspondent*, Germany is now the second on the list of the coal-producing countries of Europe. In 1850 the English mines yielded 800,000,000 centners (the centner is equal to 110½lb.), those of Belgium 105,000,000, those of France 100,000,000, while not more than 90,000,000 were gained from the German coal-fields. The total consumption in Europe in that year has been estimated at about 1,300,000,000. In 1867 on the other hand not less than 3,000,000,000 centners were consumed, and the proportion contributed by the various nations had changed. England, it is true, still stood first on the list with 2,000,000,000 centners, but next came Germany with 480,000,000. Of these, 48,000,000 came from Saxony, and 420,000,000 from Prussia. Germany imports about 12,000,000 and exports more than 70,000,000 centners of coal. Russia, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium are her chief foreign markets, but the German cannot compete with English coal in the districts that border on the North Sea and the Baltic. Hamburgh, for instance, does not consume more than 50 centners of German coal. This is generally attributable to the difficulties of transport, but we should be inclined to attribute it at least in part to the inferiority of the article. The chief coal-fields of Germany lie in Upper Silesia (yield above 100,000,000 centners) Saxony (48,000,000 centners) on the Saar and on the Ruhr (120,000,000). None of these, with the exception of the Saar-district are worked as completely as their extent would admit.

A Congregation of Spirits.—The *New York Herald* gives an account of a singular gathering of spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, in New York, on the 21st ult Dr. H. P. Fairfield, a "remarkable" trance speaker, was the star advertised to address the assemblage. The reading of the Scriptures was dispensed with, and in its place the remarkable doctor, after having very solemnly taken up a position behind the desk, announced that he would read a spirit poem by Edgar Allen Poe. This spirituous poetry must have been in rather small spiritual type, for the Doctor was enabled to read off some eight or ten verses from the palm of his hand without turning over. Some more music from the tame piano, and the speaker said he was delighted to see so large and full an audience, and felt flattered at their presence; but he was more glad to see an innumerable host of disembodied spirits which, though not visible to the carnal eye, were seen by him. Wherever spiritualists were gathered together to preach and hear the gospel, there these happy spirits were, and they were now waiting in that room to hear him speak. Dr. Fairfield took as his text the words "Consider what I say; and the Lord give thee understanding in all things." II. Timothy, ii., 7. The speaker then commenced to discourse, but although his delivery was very rapid his language was so much chosen as to be almost unintelligible. "The main idea," says the reporter, "was that Spiritualism meant upwards and onwards and everything else downwards and backwards."

HINDOO FEMALE CELEBRITIES.

Jychand represented the Rajpoots called Rahtores. Pirthiraj represented the Rajpoots called Chohans. The Rahtores and Chohans were implacable foes, like the Montagues and Capulets of Shakespeare. In the height of his power, Pirthiraj celebrated the Aswamedha, and Jychand felt himself eclipsed by his antagonist. To soothe his own vanity, he undertook the celebration of the Rajshui, a ceremony now for the last time performed by a Hindoo monarch. The bard describes the splendour of the hall of sacrifice, in which were assembled all the crowned heads of India, excepting Pirthiraj of Delhi and Samarsi of Mewar. These princes refused to sanction the audacious proceedings of their rival by their presence; but as the performance of the Rajshui required the offices to be filled by royal personages, Jychand made their effigies in gold, and exposed them to derision by assigning to Pirthiraj the post of porter, and that of scullion to Samarsi. The pompous ceremony, it was agreed, should be concluded by the nuptials of Sanjogata. Accordingly, that princess was led through the ranks of the princes of Hind to select her lord. But she had heard of the many exploits of Pirthiraj, and adored that hero in her heart. "She loved him for the dangers he had passed." Instead, therefore, of fixing her choice upon any of the assembled princes, and in spite of the dangers her conduct might provoke, she threw the *burmala* or marriage garland, over the neck of the effigy of Pirthiraj which her father had scorn fully placed as porter at the gate, and signified her wish to become the bride of that sworn foe. "Here," as Tod has remarked, "was incense to fame, and incentive to gallantry." Pirthiraj at once resolved upon bearing away the fair one of Kanouj from her father's halls. He executed his purpose, and, with the *elite* of the warriors of Delhi carried off the princess in open day from her father's court. There was a desperate running-fight for five days all the way to Delhi; but he kept his prize, and gained immortal renown. The date of this forcible abduction is supposed by General Cunningham to be the year 1175 A.D.; but we think the event must have occurred some fifteen years later. No sooner did Pirthiraj arrive with Sanjogata at Delhi, than he abandoned himself to her influence. The seductive charms of the enslaver lulled the monarch into a neglect of every princely duty. More than a year was thus passed in inactivity; but no sooner did the Islamite re-appear at the head of a fresh army to invade India, than the enchantress at once assumed the character of a heroine. She roused her lord from his trance of pleasure, and, exchanging the softer for the sterner passions, conjured him to arm for battle, and, if required to be, to perish in the cause of his country's independence. "To die well," she said, "is to live for ever. Think not of self, but of immortality. Let your sword divide your foe, and I will be your *ardhanga* (half body or other half) hereafter." The Islamite was Mahomed Ghori. He had been defeated at Tilouri, but in two years he appeared again with a fresh army, and encamped on the banks of the Caggar. The Rajah of Delhi—the outwork and bulwark of Hindoo sovereignty—shook off his indolence and uxoriousness. He was roused to enthusiasm by the persuasion of fair lips. Having lost the "sinews" (best chivalry) of Delhi in carrying off Sanjogata, he assembled other warriors and chieftains. The prince of Mewar, his brother-in-law, was invited to aid him. Councils of war were held to deliberate on the best mode of opposing the enemy. The army having assembled and being ready to march, the fair Sanjogata armed her lord for the encounter. It was a custom for the Hindoo warrior to take leave of his female relatives before going out to battle. The mother, the sister, the wife, and the daughter, then bade the hero perish on the field rather than run away and subject them to the derision of the people. But, "in vain Sanjogata sought the strings of his corslet; her eyes were fixed on the face of her lord. The sound of the drum reached the ear of the Chohan; it was as a death-knell on that of Sanjogata." Her mind was filled with evil forebodings; and as Perthiraj left her to lead Delhi's heroes through the Ranjit gate to the fatal battle, her heart sank, and she exclaimed, "I shall never more see him in Yoginipoor (Delhi), but in the region of Swerga." Her prediction turned out to be true, for "victory perched on the lance of the Moslem." The Hindoo army was routed, and Pirthiraj was made captive and slain. Faithful to her vow, his beloved spouse, his idolized Sanjogata, hearing of the issue to her lord, mounted the funeral pyre to join him in heaven. She had sustained herself only with water from the day that Pirthiraj had left her. There is a separate chapter in Chand which describes the penance to which she subjected herself. Her *sutteeism* appears to be the first authentic instance that is on record in Hindoo writings. The traveller who bends his steps to old Delhi yet sees many a vestige of her times. The walls of the citadel which guarded her beauty and honour, the colonnades of the palace in which she resided and lolled in luxury, yet stand to recall to mind the history of her life.

The memory of many a Hindoo female is enshrined in the tales of Rajpoot chivalry and romance. One of the most remarkable of these women was *Padmini*. Her beauty, accomplishments, exaltation, and destruction, constitute the subject of one of the most popular traditions of Rajwarra. Padmini, a name bestowed only on the superlatively fair, was the daughter of Hamir Sank, the Chohan Rajah of Ceylon, in the thirteenth century. She was married to Bheemsi, the uncle of the young Prince Lakumsi of Cheetore, and protector of the kingdom during his minority. In those days there were many intermarriages between the Hindoo princes of the continent and those of Ceylon. Sangurika the heroine of the charming drama of Ratnavali, or the Necklace, was a princess of the Cinnamon Isle, who had been married to Rajah Vatsa, of ancient Kosambi, near Allahabad, on the Jumna. Padmini was accompanied to the court of Mewar by her uncle Gorah and cousin Badul. The palace in which she resided still survives; it is a high and castellated building overlooking a piece of water, of which a fine illustration has been attached to the "Annals of Rajasthan." In the year 1275, the Patan emperor, Alla-oo-deen, was drawn to the conquest of Cheetore. He carried on a long and fruitless siege of that stronghold of Hindoo sovereignty. He is said to have persisted in it with a view to gain possession of Padmini. Finding it impossible to accomplish his object, he at length restricted his desire to a mere sight of that extraordinary beauty, and acceded to the proposal of beholding her through the medium of mirrors. Trusting to Rajpoot honour, he entered Cheetore slightly guarded, and having gratified his wish, retracted his steps. The Rajpoot prince, unwilling to be outdone in confidence, accompanied the king to the gate of the fortress, being drawn on by the profuse apologies that were being tendered by his guest on account of the trouble he had occasioned him. This was all a sham; it was to lead Bheemsi into an ambush. No sooner was he made prisoner, than he was hurried away to the Patan camp, and his liberty made dependent on the surrender of Padmini. Having been made the price of her husband's ransom, the princess sent for her uncle and cousin to consult with them on the best mode of securing herself from dishonour. They advised her to feign acquiescence, and at the same time devised a scheme for the deliverance of their prince without hazarding her life or fame. It was to convey intimation to Alla of her readiness to proceed accompanied by her females and handmaids, as soon as he should withdraw from his trenches. This the Patan did without delay, and issued strict commands against any violation being offered to the sanctity of female decorum and privacy. To form a retinue befitting the high rank of Padmini, no less than seven hundred covered litters proceeded to the royal camp. In each was a hardy warrior clad in full armour, borne by six armed soldiers in the guise of litter carriers. They reached the camp. The royal tents were enclosed with cloth walls; the litters were deposited; and half an hour was granted for a parting interview between the Hindoo prince and his bride. In this interval, Bheemsi made his escape upon a fleet horse kept in reserve for him, and his retreat was covered by the devoted band who had gone to effect his liberation. This Rajpoot stratagem, now played for the first time, became in subsequent ages almost a conventional artifice. It has been practised by many an Indian prince in difficulty and despair. Shere Shah made use of it to obtain possession of the fort of Rotasghur.

The outwitted Alla desisted from his object for a time, but again returned to it in 1303. On this occasion he carried on his attacks with great vigour. The brave Mewarees, despairing of success, resolved upon the rite of *Johar*, and lighted the funeral pyre in subterranean chambers impervious to the sun. Hither they conducted in procession the queens, and their own wives and daughters, to the number of several thousands. The fair Padmini closed the throng, which had been augmented by whatever of female beauty or youth could be tainted by Tartar lust. They were conveyed to the cavern which was then closed upon them, leaving them to find security from pollution and captivity in the devouring element. Such was the tragical end of the fair Padmini. It seems that out of a gallant sentiment for her memory, the ruthless conqueror, who hesitated not to commit every act of barbarity, spared the abode of the fair of Ceylon. The name of Padmini is hallowed in Rajpoot song. In Bengal it has been made familiar to the young by the muse of Rungo Lall Bannerjee.—*Calcutta Review.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Last dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 4th May, via Russia, 22nd April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st and 3rd May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th May to 8 P.M. of the 6th May, is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee.....	4 38	0 1
,, Calcutta	11 45	0 2
,, Madras	9 14	5 9

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Madras, 5th, 12 P.M.—French steamer "Meinam" left for Pondicherry.

Kurrachee, 6th, 8 A.M.—Steamer "Euphrates," with Overland mails, arrived from Bombay.

Galle, 5th, 5 P.M.—Mail steamer "Emeu" sailed for China.

Fao, 6th, 12 P.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia," from Busreh, in sight.

Tableaux Vivants.—We noticed a month ago some very elegant tableaux, given at Rutland-gate, by permission of Lady E. Howard, in aid of a fund for relieving the distressed Irish population of London. The tableaux representing "Fair Rosomond," "The Sleeping Beauty," a Watteau scene, "Queen Margaret and the Robber," "Guinevere," and "The Babes in the Wood," have been photographed by Messrs. C. Bernieri, Caldesi, and Co., of Pall-mall East. Every one of the photos is good in itself, capital in tone and in printing. The series of a dozen is to be had in a neat case for a guinea, and considering the finish of the prints it is a very good guinea's worth, the more that all the profits are by arrangement to be devoted to the benevolent object for which the tableaux were presented. Very many of those who had the good fortune to be present at Rutland-gate will be glad to have these souvenirs of an entertainment as pleasant as it was almost unique.—*Standard.*

A VELOCIPEDE RACE.

A velocipede race came off at the Crystal Palace on April 5 in the presence of a numerous concourse of spectators, amongst whom were many Frenchmen, the latter attracted by the fact that several of their countrymen were entered as competitors. There were three prizes, each consisting of a bronze vase, and ten starters appeared to contest their possession. The race was one mile, the ground selected being the terrace surrounding the upper series of fountains. Two preliminary heats were run, for each of which five gentlemen came to the post with their byecycles the first and second gentlemen in each event being Messrs. E. Moret and A. Charausonnay and Messrs. Michaux and Burnet respectively. These same gentlemen also started for the third and final heat, which was finished and the prizes awarded in the following order, viz.:—Messrs. Moret, Michaux, and Charansonnay. This was the quickest heat of the three, the mile being accomplished in 5 minutes 29 seconds. Throughout the whole of the proceedings there was no competition in the general acceptation of the term, considerable distances separating the respective bycycles and their riders. The three gentlemen above named are Frenchmen, and M. Moret is considered the quickest velocipedist amongst our lively continental neighbours. M. Michaux, a youth 16 years of age, is the most accomplished, but owing to his lowness of stature—probably some 5 feet 2 inches—which renders it necessary for him to bestride a vehicle with wheels of comparatively small circumference, it is impossible for him to contend successfully for speed against M. Moret. Taking the result of this trial as a criterion, ten miles per hour would appear to be a high rate of speed to attain, and the average would probably be about seven.

A NEW IDEA.

Many men now enter the Civil Service only after an expensive University education, and with the distinction of a University degree. But, at the risk of being

THE DECLINE OF LONDON DINING CLUBS.

(Daily Telegraph.)

If a man were to cast about him in this great town of London, and ask himself where he could spend a "jolly" evening, it would not be so easy to fix upon a spot. You may go to the theatre, if you like; but after all, that is going to the theatre. If you want a chat with a chance friend, a mealy potato, and tolerable singing, go to Evans's. You will scarcely be disappointed. To men of a somewhat rollicking turn of mind, the music-halls are open. Every one of the places named, and many others which might be named, fall, however, under the head of "Public Amusements." Nor is the kind of things we mean to be found in any of the London clubs. A London club is now a gorgeous coffee-house, or restaurant, in which a man may feel secure that he will meet only with men of his own class. If he is a country Squire, or a City magnate, he will naturally dine at a small table at the Union; while other country Squires, and other City magnates, dine at other little tables in the same room. The diners don't converse together; they tilt the evening papers up against their several water-bottles, and each gets through his cutlet as best he may. This is true of the barristers and University folk at the two University clubs; it is true of the military and naval people at their three great professional clubs. If any weak youth should imagine that he could take a free leap into distinguished political society by causing himself to be elected a member of the Reform or Carlton Clubs, we warn him to disabuse his mind of that error. Nobody would speak to him; he would not speak to anybody—unless there were between them some other bond of union than a common club. There are, indeed, one or two very small societies where a different arrangement prevails; but they are so very small and so very unobtrusive that it would be unfair to parade their names in the columns of a public journal. One club in London used to form an exception, and that was the old Garrick Club, near Covent-garden. The institution is still carried on, under the old name, in Garrick-street, in a fine new building; but now it is, for good or for bad, very much like any other London club. Time was, however—some twenty years ago, and even at a later date than that—when the most amusing and intellectual men in town would gather together in the dim old house; where, if there was not much Utrecht velvet and ormolu, there was good fun, and plenty of it. That Garrick Club, however, is a thing of the past well nigh as much so as another association which has just been dissolved—the famous Beef-Steak Society. It has recently been the painful duty of newspapers to announce that "the furniture, plate, oil portraits, and prints of the members of 'The Sublime Society of Beef-Steaks' would in a few days be disposed of by auction." The announcement is remarkable, because it means that one particular phase of society has passed away, the like of which we shall never see again.

The Beef-Steak Society, as we find in books which treat of such subjects, was founded in the year 1735, by John Rich, the patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, and John Lambert, the scene-painter. The story of its foundation is as old as the hills, and pretty much as well known as Primrose-hill; but for the sake of weaker brethren—if such there be—we will repeat it here in half a dozen lines. John Lambert was a very popular man, as well as a good artist. Many notable people in the London society of that day would drop in to watch him at his work. John was much hurried for time, and when it became necessary to restore nature he would just fix a gridiron on a stove in his painting room and broil his bit of steak upon it. The smell was maddening. Most of us know what it is to come home on a cold day about one p.m., when the servants have Irish stew for dinner. A whiff of that delicate compound awakes the latent cannibalism in a man's heart. So it was with John Lambert's visitors. Each must needs send out for his bit of steak, cook it, and eat it; and each swore—as men could swear about a century and a half ago—that he had never tasted so delicious a morsel in his life. The story ran through the town; the wits and beaux ran after John Lambert's bits of steak; and the result was the foundation of the Beef-Steak Society. The meetings of the Society were afterwards, in consequence of fires—why inflict the story upon our friends?—transferred to rooms behind the scenes of the Lyceum Theatre. The dining day was Saturday, the dinner hour was five; the dining went on for eight months of the year. The members were twenty-four in number, and each could ask a friend. The following sentence is taken from Cunningham's "Handbook of London." "The room the Steaks dine in—a little Escurial itself—is most appropriately fitted up; the doors, wainscoting, and roof of good old English oak, ornamented with gridirons as thick as Henry VII.'s Chapel with the portcullis of the founder. Everything assumes the shape, or is distinguished by the representation of their favourite implement—the gridiron. The cook is seen at his office through the bars of a spacious gridiron. The original gridiron of the Society, the survivor of two terrific fires, holds a conspicuous position in the centre of the ceiling. The description of the locality is accurate enough; and in this room it was that the once famous "Steaks" held their final sittings, and broiled the last savoury morsels from which they took their name. It would be easy to go into the antiquities and legends of the club in the Macaulay strain; but this sort of thing has been so over-done that we refrain. Suffice it to say that from the foundation of the Society, down through the old days of the Prince Regent, the "Steaks" held their own nobly. Their coarse joking, their really good after-dinner songs, their sentimental, swearing sort of good fellowship, fell in with the humours of the time. For the last twenty-five or thirty years—may the "Steaks" not broil us on their great gridiron!—we should say the thing flagged. The horses required whipping. Men went there to be jolly, as their fathers and grandfathers had been jolly before them, and were surprised to find that they were pretty much as dull as usual. There was always the Irish barrister or the Old Hand to galvanise the little meeting; but, somehow, it would not do. The institution fell, because it had served its term and lived its time, and men's minds were turned to other sources of social enjoyment.

A few of these dining clubs are left—a very few—but they are miserably dull, and will soon fall as the leaves fall—Pitt Club, Fox Club, and such like. The enthusiasm which called them into life is long since chilled. To be frank, now-a-days we care for Pitt or Fox about as much as we do for Cecil or Walpole. They were grand historic figures—heroes of the past. Imagine a man in our own day taking more wine than was good for him, in honour of Harley or Somers! Such associations, however, in their palmy days, were clearly distinguishable from an institution like the "Steaks," the end and meaning of which was "Mirth, and tipsy jollity," or, in their own phrase, "Beef and Liberty." Is the Decline and Fall of the "Steaks" to be regretted. We doubt it. They indulged in a good deal of practical joking. Now, the days of practical joking are over; or, at least, any man who tries a practical joke will probably find himself landed in a police-court without much public sympathy at his back. The style of verbal joking of the old day, though not much better or much worse than the conversation at bar messes or military messes of the same epoch, is happily, a thing of the past. Men don't want to collect together in little societies for the sake of talking questionable talk. If we have not got such remarkable Clubs or Societies as our grandfathers, we have much more agreeable homes. Could an old "Steak" of a century ago reopen his vinous eyes upon the world, and assist at a choice little London dinner of eight persons, he would be surprised to find as good fare as he had ever known within sight of his own gridiron—errors excepted. Therein, we take it, lies the true solution of the problem. Home is the initiated life is so much more agreeable than it used to be, that we have outlived the necessity for these Jolly Clubs. Of course no allusion is here intended to the huge dreary *table d'hôte* dinners, which are the shame of our London form of life in the year 1869. At some houses the "little dinner" is thoroughly well known, and is practised every day of the year. Ladies play their part at such meetings, and both sides are much the gainers. With our modern results before us, we can scarcely understand a mixed society in which the ladies sulked upstairs in the drawing-room, while the gentlemen got drunk down below, and never showed their faces till the faces were flustered, and their speech thick with strong drink. It was in those times, however, that choice spirits—male spirits of course—would get together and enjoy themselves apart in their own roystering way. Depend upon it, now-a-days we have changed all that. A great dinner of men is a great nuisance. Another reason why such an institution as the "Steaks" has ceased to exist is that cliques are well-nigh at an end in London society. There is not a political, not a fashionable, not a literary, not an artistic clique that deserves the name. Just a few men herd together in the smoking-rooms of the different clubs; but they are the stricken deer of society, the Greenwich or Chelsea Pensioners—not the men on active service. As social cliques are exploded, so dictators of society have disappeared. A man who tries the dictatorial method in London in our day soon finds himself voted a social bore, and shelved. If we want information on any subject, there are excellent Encyclopedias in our libraries, which tell us just what we want to know, and are not disagreeable. While cliques were, and social dictators still reigned, such an association as the "Steaks" might flourish. It is, however, probable that the other reason assigned for the decline of these jovial meetings is the one of greater weight. The happier and more comfortable home has killed the jovial and roystering club.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliding packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had, Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest; particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	£50	1s. 11 7/8d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11 7/16d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11 5/16d. "
On demand		do.	1s. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland		do.	...
On Ireland		do.	...

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	4 do.
3 do.	3 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th May 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April ..... Rs. 5 8
Madras Do. Do. 4 8
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Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland cement
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
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KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 5th February 1868.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.
A very handsome boat-shaped four-seated Open carriage on C. springs with lamps, and pole, by Windower, Longacre, in perfectly good order.
The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, height near 14-3 and aged 6, with a set of covered buckle harness complete.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, and sold together or separately.
Also,
The Property of an Officer.
A nearly new small park phaeton with lamps and shaft.
The following horses the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them:
One very high-caste grey Arab horse 14-2½, very quiet in saddle.
One bay Arab horse 14-3 quiet to ride, goes in single and has been driven in double harness.
The above horses to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, and sold
Also,
The property of a gentleman.
1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones of Southampton.
2 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
Properties of two Gentlemen.
A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.
A ditto ditto ditto, by T. Starton, London.
A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order, and cost in England £550.
The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.
Also,
A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.
Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
The properties of Gentlemen.
A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.
A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.
The properties of Officers.
A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A second-hand cab buggy, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.
Just Landed,
A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.
The Property of Gentlemen.
2 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of plated and brass mounted buggy, dog-cart and gig harnesses.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new waggonnette.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.
1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
27th April, 1869.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
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We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

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		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1	CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1	CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, do	" 25	" 14
" 2	CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, do	" 22	" 12
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" 3	CHATEAU LABOSE, Yellow capsule, do	" 18-8	" 10-8
" 4	CHATEAU ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, do	" 17	" 10
" 5	MEDOC, Red capsule do	" 15-8	" 9
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SAUTERNE, Red capsule, do		" 22	

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Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.
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CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
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The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
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MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Rs. 74
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SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	32 " 17-8
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" " BRAUNBERGER	25 "
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Specially selected for tropical consumption.
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AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
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SHERRY, No. 1, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22	0
do. No. 1, BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry	" 22	0
do. " 1, BROWN SEAL, pale and dry	" 22	0
do. " 2, YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18	0
do. " 3, WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15	8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	" 15	8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage)	" 33	8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, BLACK SEAL—Dessert Wine, mature	" 24	8 14-8
2nd " RED SEAL—a good second quality Wine	" 18	9

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Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and by our Heart-shaped Labels, extensively imitated by our competitors, and we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade Mark and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule... ...Rs. 32
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COGNAC, Pale, No. 3—White capsule ... ... " 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality ... ... " 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality ... ... " 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish ... ... " 21
" " ... ... " 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) ... ... " 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
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ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	" 20	

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DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OTARD-DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Brandies consigned by the above named celebrated Cognac Vine growers—
No. 3, Old Pale Cognac ... at Rs. 24 per doz.
YOUNG & Co.,
5 Borah Baazar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,
WINE EXPORTERS,
SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL, Agents, of the above Firm, Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

	Per Dozen
COGNAC, Vintage 1865	Rs. 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S § 4	" 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER	" 24
AMONTILLADO	" 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA	" 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN AND OKELL
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
Bombay Presidency.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs., each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, p. doz.	3 0	0 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	0 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Corn, Asswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz. packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1 4	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 2	1 0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce	1 2	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint Bottles, each	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (Extract Carnis) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per doz	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ¼ lb. or ½ lb. jars, per lb.	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin, each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savor's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb	0 14	1 2
Manzena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin "	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin "	2 8	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin "	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuit, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or lb. tins, per lb	0 14	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN," "DILBHUR," and "PRINCE ALFRED."

The above vessels have commenced discharging their cargoes and we are put in possession of further supplies of Wines as under.

Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, Still Hocks.

Stein Wein in original bottles.

Sherries A B C (in triangles), and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (in diamonds), Amontillado and Manzanilla, our Green Vine Leaf Brandy.

Double and single Magnums of Champagne.

Sherries 6 brands in Hhds and Butts.

Port 1, 2, and 3 in Pipes.

Sherries in Wood per "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur."

Particular attention is drawn to our Wines in Wood; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of Wines in Wood, there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

These Wines will be cellared in a few days when we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

No. 1	A.	per Butt of 108 gals.	Rs.	650
No. 2	B.	Do. Do.	"	780
No. 3	C.	Do. Do.	"	850
No. 4	D.	Do. Do.	"	900
No. 5	E.	Do. Do.	"	1000
No. 6	F.	Do. Do.	"	1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1.	* ..... per pipe	115 Gals. Rs.	750
2.	* ..... do.	"	900
3.	* ..... do.	"	1,400

Champagnes.—Our Gold and Silver neck Champagnes, 1 and 2 stars, have been so well received in this presidency, and the demand so great for these special brands, that we have ordered out a parcel, overland, which may be looked for during the current month.

CHAMPAGNE

HAS recently made an enormous advance in public and professional favour. Its value, we are told, as a medicine, is year after year more largely acknowledged by the Faculty. As a stimulant it acts more immediately, and more harmlessly than Brandy, and the stomach will often retain it at periods of extreme irritability, when no other wine could be endured. Besides these properties, it has other characteristics, rendering it so widely popular, that the aggregate produce now reaches upon an average 58,080,000 (fifty-two millions) gallons." "Extract from the leading article of the 'Times' of 16th Sept., 1867."

☞ The Wines with an asterisk (*) daily expected.

Beer.—Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
" 5 do. imperial pints.
" 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout * * * * * * *

Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XEREZ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	Similar quality as above, but lighter	20 0
26 0	C	Red	A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White	Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 C
30 0	2	White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	Vino de Pasto, a